Voting of Demands for Grants.

16.XIII.—Education— Cranganur—Rs. 55,258,

President.—The next item we have to consider is the voting of Demands for Grants. Yesterday when the Council rose, Demand No. XVIII was disposed of. I suppose in the due order we have to take up Demand No. XXIX.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Cranganur Education was not taken up.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 55,258 under 'Education ,Cranganur'. There are no special features regarding Cranganur Education, so that beyond what I have explained yesterday, I do not think any remarks are called for. There are no variations betweeen the budget of this year and the budget of next year. Therefore, I would simply request the House to pass this demand.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,757 for Secondary Education— Girls' Schools by Re. 1*

The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Demand put and agreed to.

17. XXIX—Scientific, etc., Departments Rs. 1,56,964.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 1,56,964 under Industries. At the outset I may say I am not responsible for the whole of this allotment, because I am in charge only of certain industrial institutions which once formed part of the Industries Department. If there are any special features regarding the other items, the Member in charge will no doubt explain. Regarding industrial education I have already dwelt on that in the course of my remarks yesterday. So I shall simply pass on to the budget proper and explain any special features. Among the major heads you will notice first, Direction and Inspection. Well, I should in the first place say that this head really includes much more than Direction and Inspection. It includes the salary of the Superintendent of the Industrial School. And then you remember that last year we dealt with the hard case of the Kuthampilli weavers and representations were made here on behalf of those poor men, and Government in consideration of their hard case decided that the amount due from them should be written off, and that has been done this year, and the amount is to be met from this allotment. That is Rs. 5,000. And then the other increase is due to increase in grant-in-aid. We have more grant-in-aid schools than last year. Then we should also

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remember that there are commercial classes attached to the High Schools. We have a large number of High Schools where commerical instruction is given and special commerical teachers employed. The salaries of all these teachers come under this head, and these various items account for the increase under Direction and Inspection.

The next major head is:—Government Trades School, Trichur. Here you find a reduction. That does not mean that we are giving up any branch of study there. The fact is that last year we opened certain new sections for Electrical and Motor mechanism which involved expensive equipment. There is no necessity for any such expenditure in the coming year, so that accounts for the reduction of the amount under Government Trades School, Trichur. And I am glad to say that the new sections opened are very popular. The number of applicants were about three or four times the number of places in the classes which is a decided proof that it answers a definite demand. We have trained one set of men already, and they are said to be doing good work. The next is the Government Trades School, Ernakulam. This is a much smaller institution and of much more recent origin, and therefore, the expenditure under this is very much less. We are hoping to develop this industrial institution at Ernakulam, for with the development of the Harbour it will be quite worthwhile to spend a good deal more on this institution to give suitable training to our young men. And the next is the Girls' Industrial School, Trichur. That is another very important industrial institution which is increasing in popularity. You will be surprised to know that there are more than 400 girls here, mostly poor girls learning different useful industries. Here also there is some increase and that is due to the fact we have opened a new section this year, *viz.*, the Laundry Section. We think it desirable that the poor girls should be taught improved methods of washing, and we have made a very good beginning.

And then comes the various Industrial Schools. They take up Rs. 33,000 and odd. There is nothing very special to say about them. You know we have about 2 dozen Rural Industrial Schools situated in various parts of the State. They are doing good work, teaching the rural population various useful industries. That I think is all that I need say just now. If you want further information, I shall be glad to supply.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for Ethnography by Rs. 10.*

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this motion for the purpose of knowing that progress has been made regarding the printing and publication of the next volume of Castes and Tribes of Cochin and when the volume will be out.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I am sorry I do not know myself when the next volume will be out. It has been under preparation for the last one or two years.

President.—Is it not the fourth volume? I think it is the last volume relating to the subject.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not know the subject of that.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Castes and Tribes.

President.—Third volume is about the Syrian Christians.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is a very interesting book. I think Mr. Anantakrishna Ayyar is the author of the book.

President.—Yes. He has other engagements elsewhere, and as such he could work only during vacations. We have grown sick of the delay. I suppose the matter will have to be let off. He has to attend to his professorial duties in the Calcutta University.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 900 for other charges, Museum.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—The object of the cut motion is to get information with regard to the details of 'Other Charges' at page 77 under Museum. We find an increase in expenditure also this year. That may be explained.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Sir, the amount of Rs 900 allotted for 1106 is on account of the conveyance allowance paid to the Honorary Superintendent, who is paid at the rate of Rs. 50 a month. It comes to about Rs. 600 and the remaining Rs. 300 is on account of minor expenses in the Zoo.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Does that include any amount to be written off for the purchase of bell-metal articles in the Museum?

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—No.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,517 for Museum by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have tabled this motion to know what all things there are now for sale in our Museum and what amount has been realised during the current year by sale of

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articles kept in the Museum. I had given it on the back of my cut.

President.—Have you not got a register in the Museum? There are a good many things left unsold including bell-metal articles for Rs. 16,000 or Rs. 18,000.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is just to know that, Sir, I have brought this.

President.—I think all the Members know that we have a large quantity of bell-metal articles in the Museum for sale and left unsold.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We do not know what all takes place. We had the Puthampilli affair, and we had to write off a large amount. These must be sold out.

President.—We are trying to get the sales effected, and of course the latest proposal is that the articles may be sent to Colombo.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—How much they have realised and how much they have sold and how much is left unsold, is all that I wish to know.

President.—They sent monthly statements of the sales, etc., is it not so?

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—I have no information on that point.

President.—You have nothing to do with that, I suppose.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Neither would our file give the actual amount realised from sales this year.

President.—Monthly statements are sent in, how much sold and how much balance and all that. We could find out from that I think.

For the purpose of argument I may say that the sale is very little, and the articles to be sold are very large in number. I may say from my memory it is worth about Rs. 18,000.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know who is in charge to effect the sale and to see it realised?

President.—The Honorary Superintendent till a few months ago. Now the Agricultural Superintendent who has got the supervision over the thing.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We have no chance of questioning the Honorary Superintendent.

May we know what sales have been effected by the present Superintendent in charge?

President.—After you took charge, was not an earnest attempt made to effect sales of these large number of articles?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—There is a proposal from the Honorary Superintendent to take these articles to Colombo

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or Madras to effect sales. The Government have written to him that they should know beforehand what approximately would be the expenditure on that account. It has been our unfortunate experience that much has been spent and very little realised. So, that information has been called for, and the final report has not been received yet.

President.—This is not the first time that such proposals have come. If you take the articles to Bangalore or Madras they could be sold. I insist as a condition precedent that the Superintendent, or whoever he may be, must be personally responsible for getting those articles sold, and in case they could not be sold, he must make good whatever charges he had to incur in connection with the transport and other expenses of these articles. And I find there is nobody to take up that responsibility.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Everyone wants to shrink the responsibility. Things are lying there unsold. Sell them somehow. It is time that an earnest attempt is made. If the Government would only advertise in the Malayalam papers, there would be a demand for these articles. For these bell-metal articles are in demand by our ordinary people and they may take them off. This is now something like dead capital.

President.—Had you a look at these in recent days?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—About six months ago.

President.—None of them is marketable. They are useles things even for scraping; nobody would take it.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then what is the use of keeping them there? There is no use to keep these on. We have such a lot of property. It is absolutely of no value and, therefore, it was that I put this leading question, what amount has been actually realised and the amount we actually expect to realise. That question was before the Government for more than 10 days, I expected an answer. But unfortunately I could not get an answer.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—They are specimens of the Museum. They may be kept there as such. There are such things in other Museums as well.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Why not the Government sell it by outright auction and realise what amount we get?

President.—There are so many suggestions. This is one of the suggestions of the Superintendent to take it to Colombo or Madras. But others say that nobody would come to purchase it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Even in the outright auction?

President.—You have seen these articles, Mr. Salem. They are all curios. I don't want curios for Rs. 18,000.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—But the unfortunate thing is they are not in demand and, therefore, they can only be curios and the greater difficulty is that there are any number of them of one and the same pattern. But we will get fancy prices, if things like these are photographed and published here or in London or in America. If we give a list of these to the several Museums, they may take them, and we may get a good value. But no attempt is made; that is my complaint against the Government. The Government simply leaves it where it lies. That is the case.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—Let the officer in charge write to the other Museums and prepare an illustrated catalogue of all these bell-metal articles and send the same to them.

President.—I will place the file before you. I have no objection. Then tell us whether the Government has not been earnest in getting these sold.

Mr. V. Achyuta Menon.—I do not bring a charge against the Government.

President.—I am speaking to Mr. Salem and others who find fault with the Government for keeping these things.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I only wanted information.

President.—I take the greatest interest in these things But the difficulty is they don't sell. It is like the Kuthampilli *Pavu*. When those things could not be sold, they had to be written off. Similar questions have been put about that also.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—They were once sent to Madras to be sold.

President.—Our random statements would not serve.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I saw the things remaining there unsold and, therefore, I put this question.

President.—You could have all the information when the file comes.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. A.B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,925 for Zoo by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this cut to call the attention of the Government to the condition of the Museum. I have been there more than three times this year and it looked to me that the animals are not thriving very well. I do not know what their present condition is. I wanted to know the condition of these animals which are kept there for exhibition, and how they are being looked after. I also want to know the details. I have given the reasons on the cut motion. I tabled this in the interests of the dumb animals to see whether all that we can do

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for them is being really done, and who is responsible to see that these things are properly done. Whether the amount budgetted by the Government for their food is actually given to them, and what supervision—effective supervision—is being made. Now I come to understand that there is no Honorary Superintendent.

President.—There is the Honorary Superintendent still there.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I thought he has gone with the Museum.

President.—The thing is he was under the Secretariat; but now he works under the Superintendent of Agriculture and Panchayats.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Who is the gentleman in charge? The Agricultural Superintendent is only in general charge.

President.—Mr. Kochugovinda Marar.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—He is working under the Agricultural Superintendent.

President.—Please give a history of this Museum, Mr. Raman Menon.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Sir, we had a small Museum at Ernakulam. It was transferred to Trichur, and it was located in the place where we find it now. For a pretty long time, say four or five years, the Museum and Zoo were under the direct supervision of the late Diwan Mr. J. W. Bhore. Subsequently, the general charge was with the Secretariat till a few months ago. During the time of Mr. Bhore, Mr. Anantakrishna Ayyar was the Superintendent of the Zoo and Museum and when Mr. Anantakrishna Ayyar left, it happened to be put under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for sometime. Subsequently, direct supervision was placed with Mr. K. Kochugovinda Marar and even now the Museum and Zoo is directly under Mr. Marar. It has been in my general charge for the last three or four months. As regards the question raised by the Hon'ble Member for Jews, I may inform the House that the animals are being properly fed and looked after. Now and then I go there to check feeding and to see that everything is done properly.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know whether there is any one with the knowledge of Biology in the place in direct charge of these animals?

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—I cannot say whether Mr. Marar knows Biology. But I happen to have some knowledge of Biology.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Even Mr. Marar is an Agricultural Graduate, and I think Agriculture includes Biology also.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Is he a graduate, Sir?

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes. Those subjects form part of the course.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I wish to throw out a suggestion, to the Government. The Government may consider it or not. These animals would be much better looked after, if Government would see their way to put a Graduate in Biology there. We have got plenty of them now. They would have some interest in this kind of work. They will have some more consideration for the animals than mere care-takers of the Zoo, who know nothing of them and their value. So that, if you have got a gentleman with some interest in the subject put there, that would be the kind of supervision that will be more effective than the present one. Between an Honorary Visitor and a very busy Head of a Department, who has got more than one department under his direct charge, Agriculture and Panchayats, which is more than what one man can bear, according to our opinion, although Government have got a different opinion—I must say that the Zoo is not well supervised. To give the Superintendent of Agriculture this work also is a very hard thing.

President.—Mr. Marar is not an Honorary Visitor but he is the Superintendent. He is in immediate charge. He is the Superintendent in charge and he is to see to all these details. He has a number of clerks under him, and he must see to the ditsribution of the meat and other food and all that sort of thing. He is not a mere Honorary Visitor.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—He could remain only as an Honorary Visitor.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Honorary Superintendent.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Whatever that may be, Honorary Superintendent or Honorary Visitor, for the man actually in charge, I would like to have a Biology Graduate, a young man of good character and who has got some leaning towards these animals. Of course, you have a number of clerks there. After all what do you pay a raw graduate Rs. 20, Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. You will get a proper man for that. He may be put there. That is enough. He may also do some other work there. He need not be put entirely for this. When he has got some experience, we will draft him to something else and then another man can be put there. In that way there will be no difficulty. I simply throw out a suggestion. If the Government thinks it worth-while, they may act upon it.

President.—You will kindly note the suggestion for consideration.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Yes, Sir.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

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Motion No. 5.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,103 for Industries Department—A by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this motion for the purpose of calling the attention of the Government to the hard fact that in spite of the rosy pictures that have been drawn here, with reference to the encouragement of industry in our land of Cochin, we have really no industry. We remain as we were an agricultural country.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—No industry?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No industry worth mentioning. The two industries that we started were the Potteries and the Tanneries.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai—What about tile making and coir industry?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Tile making, oh! yes!

President.—Coir Industry at Cherai.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What about the business done in Mattancheri?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—As for the Coir Factory at Cherai, it has been closed by the Government. If you call all those cottage industries as industries, then I have to say nothing.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Any number of rice mills, oil mills.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Everybody knows that.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Spinning and Weaving at Trichur.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You will say the several industrial schools! What I want to say is I want to put a question as to what the Government is doing for the industries? I can understand merchants with money who in quest of more money sinking their money, getting expert knowledge and thriving upon it. We have seen persons coming from Mysore to Alwaye promoting a big tile industry who are trying to make glazed potteries, who are laying out money.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Alwaye is in Travancore.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Just in the neighbourhood. Have you got an industry like that? You have sunk three or four lakhs in the Potteries at Chalakkudi, and what have you been doing?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I would like to know which Government is financing the Tile Factory at Alwaye.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is a private enterprise.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—May I know which Government has spent lakhs for a factory?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I shall willingly answer.

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—It only strengthens the case of the Government.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What I am speaking to the House is that in spite of the rosy pictures that we have been drawing we have not any industry of ours to boast of. Wherever we have had a hand in an industry, failure has been writ large upon it. We tried Tanneries; failure. We tried Potteries; failure. We tried coir factory at Cherai; again failure; with the result that the Diwan has been compelled to say halt. Why? These things were begun with very great enthusiasm and they have all failed. The reason is, Sir, we have not got a regular Industrial Superintendent or a department. (*Hear, hear*). I submitted in one of the previous sessions that where can you get a proper industrialist for Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month? I said that in these days when there are immense commercial possibilities in the land, we want to turn the attention of our own men to industry and commence and that we want in the State a highly trained, highly experienced industrialist to give a turn to affairs. Otherwise, you would find, Sir, that our raw materials that we have in our country will not be used to the best advantage possible. For the betterment of the people and for the betterment of the income of the Government by making the income of the people grow, the tax also increases as well. What is the state, now? We had a full-time Superintendent for Industries. Now we have got a Trades School Headmaster to do both kind of work. And what industries have sprung up at the instance or on the demonstration of Government, I would like my Hon'ble Member to reply in his answer; what kind of financial aid have you given to the industries now existing?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Great financial help to the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Trichur.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What kind of financial assistance have you given?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Several lakhs of money.

President.—Why don't you take note of all these things and in your reply give it out?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You know, Sir, very clever people started industries and brought them into some working condition and approached the Government and by their persuasive method have got some money out of the Government. I am glad that that the Government gave them and we know, Sir, here, how attempts have been made in recent years to get back all the money with a view to cripple the institution saying that the security was not enough and all that. All that we had to discuss in this House before, and we are glad that the Government

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is giving them help and I request that they would continue that help. That is not my question. What industries have sprung up in the country in which Government finances have been utilised from the beginning? What demonstrations do you make for people to learn to follow in the footsteps of the Government as pioneers? That is the question. We really only have what I may call apologies for an Industries Department for encouragement of industries. These apologies won't do. These are times when we have to face and are facing the unemployment problems. A large number of educated people have no employment. For getting employment they are leaving the country, they go even outside India. They do well when they get an appointment. Apart from that, we have immense possibilities of improvement. I would call your attention to the fact that all the big merchants of Mattancheri are not indigenous men. They all come from Kachi, Kathiawar, etc., and they control all these matters. And my Hon'ble friend may know that the factory at Alwaye is neither Cochinite nor Travancorean. It comes from Mysore. A gentleman from outside has sunk a large capital, collected all machinery, and immediately a new improvement is advertised, they experiment and try and they build new factories and they are making money. They would not be here if they are losing. And, therefore, the fact is they are all making money and we are looking on. We must encourage our people. My intention is that the Government should encourage our people andt herefore I wish to throw out a suggestion to them that the Government should have a proper Industrial Superintendent.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I support my Hon'ble friend the Member for Jews in this matter. It is a pity, Sir, to find that purposely or otherwise the Government is misunderstanding the position that we are urging upon them. We are not requesting the Government to start industries of their own. We are not asking them to finance them either. What we are and have been urging upon the Government for a long time past is the necessity for the establishment of an organised Industries Department, to collect information including statistics and supply them to people who may be engaged in industries and who may have ideas of starting industries. I am surprised to find so much iteration is necessary to make the Government understand what exactly is that we want. All civilized governments that are interested in the development of industries in their countries do run departments of industries. I need not refer to the various great industries departments existing in America, England, Germany and other places. In fact were we only to pursue the subject a little further we would find that the great industrial

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expansion and supremacy of the United States of America is to a considerable extent due to the very great aid given to those industries by the Government of the United States. (*Hear, hear*). There are so may bureaus and so many departments helping industrialists. Now what we want is a department under the control of a gentleman who understands all sorts of industries. He will collect information from all parts of the world, for the benefit of the industrialists now in business and who propose to come into business. Take the case of cocoanuts. Cocoanut industry in Cochin is still only an agricultural industry. Is it anything more? Besides a few straggling mills, is there any real industry connected with cocoanuts here. Do we not hear that our cocoanuts produce is being exported all over the world and converted into high priced products and sold at very great profits. Take for instance the case of cocoanut oil, Sir. It is well known that it is used in the United States and France for manufacturing high grade toilet soaps. It is also well known that the cocoanut oil cake and copra is used for manufacturing biscuits. There are innumerable other uses to which cocoanut oil is put. I do not ask the Government to start industries themselves. For the manufacture of soaps and other products, I dare say, oil could successfully be used. Now if we had a department which will collect and give us all the information necessary for manufacturing soap, I am sure, there will be ever so many people ready to come forward with capital to undertake the manufacture. So also we have got coir—another very valuable product. What is it that we do with coir? Almost all the coir that is sold in Cochin is sold in the form of rope yarn. That is not the best way of selling coir. We find a few firms at Alleppy and Cochin converting coir into valuable mats and other products and sending them all over the world. There are also some indigenous stragglers who carry on the same trade, practically with no success. They have not the organisation or the knowledge at their disposal for creating first class products. It is just there that the Government should come in. Nobody asked for financial help, which may, however, in proper cases be given in the form of subsidies as is being done by modern governments. We are not asking for that yet. I want a department that understands these sorts of things and will collect information and give statistics, and generally encourage industries. The small concerns existing in the country cannot successfully get at the necessary information. It is not enough, when we press for a legitimate matter like that, to tell us that there are a few tile factories in the State, there is one mill in Cochin for spinning and weaving, not to speak of a few thacklies going

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about the streets. I submit that it is necessary that an Industrial Department is started.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, it has been said in this House that the Tanneries failed for want of a market. Very recently Mr. P. C. Roy said in one of his lectures in Madras that the graduates would do well to take up tanning for their profession and that tanned articles could very readily be sold in every country. He must have some information, some reliable information on that. And if we had one industrial bureau here we would also have been able to know where these things could be sold. We poor people subscribed for the Tanneries, we took shares because of the Government who did give some sort of promise that it would be a profitable concern. We are very great losers. Government would not care to lose their money and they rushed to court for their lakhs.

President.—Government is also a great loser. But Government would not like to lose.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is not one man's money.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—It is our money.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Even now it is very well for the Government to withdraw and also to see that we poor people do not suffer in the Tanneries.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I take this opportunity to support my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Jews, to emphasise the necessity of an organised Department of Industries. I am afraid that the Cochin Government has not a correct grasp of the place of Industry in the administration. It is rather surprising to me to find that the Industrial Department is put more or less as an adjunct of the Educational Department. (*Hear, hear*). It is seen that the budget for the department is introduced by the Hon'ble Member for Education.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Part of the budget.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Part of it, of course. Therefore, my humble submission is that the Government has not a correct grasp of the position of the Industrial Department. With regard to one observation made by the Hon'ble Member for Education as to negative the correctness of the suggestion that the Government ought to take a leading part in the development of industries, he asked the House what Government has engaged itself in industries.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That was not the question I asked.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—It may not be the exact wording the Hon'ble Member used. Whatever it may be, it came to this, that the Government taking part is not assented to

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by the Member. To my mind every industry has at least at the bottom of it the Government and the Government only. No doubt sporadic items of industries may spring up in the country, may thrive or die. But to develop all industries it is highly necessary that the hand of Government should support. By way of illustration out of many, may I remind the Hon'ble Member for Education the history of the aluminium industry in Madras? Does he not remember the starting of the aluminium factory in the School of Arts at Madras by Government without any other help? And did not the Government after working it demonstrating the possibility of the aluminium manufactures sell it to a private owner, and did not the private owner purchase it, and is it not after that that the industry spread so much, so that in almost every nook and corner we see aluminium vessels made in Madras? Therefore, I beg to suggest that it is not enough to put the Industries Department as an item in the budget, but what we should really do is to do something to encourage industries which can be done only by an organised effort, having an organised and experienced equipment and in that case only there is any hope or salvation for the industries in our State. With these words and emphasising the necessity for an organised Industrial Department, I support the motion.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, I should like to point out that I did not state that Government had nothing to do with the encouragement of industries in the State. I never made a statement like that. Certain Members on the other side made some random statements which were contrary to facts. Therefore, I thought it was may duty to put the facts before the House. That is all I have done. But when they go beyond my statements, I am not responsible for those statements.

Well,as I tried to explain yesterday, Sir, there are two parties to this game of industrial enterprise. I would put the private capitalist first and give only the second place to Government. Whatever part of the world we may survey, it is private enterprise that is mainly responsible for the promotion of industries.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Quite so.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—All intelligent and progressive governments do what they can to support industries. It is an easy thing to say that it is the duty of the Government to take the first step and start every kind of industry in the State. Some one asked me yesterday whether there were any industries in the Cochin State. I said their name was legion. If you expect a small State like Cochin to encourage every possible industry in the State and develop it to a high pitch, I say that that would be a stupendous proposition.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Whoever said that?

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That is the logical inference. You asked what the Government was doing. In the first place I concede that there is a definite duty on the part of Government to encourage industries. We are entirely alive to that duty.

Then yesterday I pointed out that this combination of the Industries Department—certain parts of our industrial activities—with the Education Department is a purely temporary arrangement. I am prepared to concede that it would be very much better for the advancement of industries in the State, if we have a proper man at the Head of the Department. That is a proposition which I can very well agree to. We are simply waiting for such a time. The man and the hour must come together. Yesterday I tried to point out that even this unsatisfactory combination of two departments has been productive of good to a certain extent. We have been able to place our industrial education on a definitely better footing because of this temporary combination of the two departments. But I am far from arguing that for that reason you should keep these combined for ever. I do not say that at all.

And then about the aluminium industry pointed out, for instance, by the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila. The aluminium industry was initiated by the Government of Madras. I quite agree. Have we not tried such industries? Is not the Pottery one like that?

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—But you have failed.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Failed? Has not the Madras Government failed? What happened to the Jam Industry in Coonoor, what happened to Tanning in Mysore? Every Government fails. But every government is bound to make experiments and we launched an experiment which is quite big enough for our State. But I do not admit that our Potteries have failed. They are a going concern now. Only we are experimenting on a small scale. We have learned to be more cautious and we are manufacturing Minton tiles on a small scale.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Any expert appointed to look after this?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—What do you mean by an expert?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—A man who has got a technical knowledge in tile making, etc.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I think our Chief Engineer is an expert to some extent.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is he an expert in ceramic works?

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Whether by experts or not I

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may say that fine tiles are manufactured here.

President.—Our present foreman is becoming an expert by experimenting.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I have yesterday said that it is not possible for us to entertain in State service experts in every line. What we can do is this. We call for the services of outsiders. They advise us and we take their advice. That is a reasonable way of promoting industries. Then it was said that nothing was being done for collecting information about industries and so on. There is another cut coming later on to be moved by the Member for Jews about the Economic Development Committee and what it is doing. I have a short note prepared on the subject. If you are agreeable that the two cuts might be taken together, I shall just read my note.

"I. *Agricultural*:—The suggestion for improving the primitive method of Viruppu cultivation by the introduction of power-driven ploughs is under consideration. There is a petition from certain kole-owners requesting the Government to make arrangements for enabling an early cultivation of their lands. Improvement of Irrigation in general has also to be discussed. Cultivation of the plantation type, particularly the encouragement of indigenous capital for tea plantation in the Nelliampathies is a question with wide possibilities.

II. *Industrial*.—Under this head, in addition to the development of industries, already existing, there are questions dealing with the starting of new ones. Government's reply is being awaited regarding the starting of a sugar factory in the State. Materials are being collected to discuss the possibilities of hand-made paper factory in the State. The Potteries and the Tanneries are old questions; but the reorganisation of the Potteries is engaging the immediate attention of the Committee. Coupled with the latter is the starting of a small Cement Factory attached to it. Whether a small Glass Factory can be successfully opened and worked is an industrial question under consideration.

Connected with agriculture and industries the Committee is receiving applications for loans and this question of State loans is assuming greater importance every year.

III. *General*.—Here are very important questions to be discussed.

First of all, there is the question of an Economic Survey of the State. The Professors of Economics of the two Colleges of the State have to be guided as to the course of survey. To collect materials of an extensive nature the Superintendent of Census is being approached. Further, the question of a general enquiry into taxation and banking conditions in the State has been mooted. Together with this, the encouragement of indigenous Insurance Companies is engaging the attention of the Committee.

It is getting to be one of the important functions of the Committee to answer enquiries of a commercial and industrial nature. To respond to such queries in a more systematic and definite manner the Committee has taken in hand the question of the ways and means to collect and publish statistical information available in the State.

The installation of a Broad-casting centre; the question of starting a Technological Institute, the education of the masses by means of a portable kodoscope cinematograph projector, are all questions of importance awaiting discussion.

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Whether the Central Jail of the State could be made more-self supporting is another question to be discussed. Steps are being taken to collect information as to the conditions existing in other jails.

There has been a vast increase in the number of motor buses in the State. The Committee has taken in hand the economics of this question

Then there is the question of the development of the Committee itself. There has been a bee-expert working under the instructions of the Committee. He has been now taken as a whole-time officer under it and the question of centralising this industry is being looked into. The appointment of two full-time officers to work under the directions of the Committee is awaiting Government sanction" and so on and so on.

I suppose I have given you some idea so that I think I may stop now.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Hon'ble Member has not answered the most pertinent question on this matter. The question was whether the Government is prepared to organise a bureau of industries to collect information regarding industries and statistics. The question remains unanswered by the Government.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I shall just say a word.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Do not interrupt me. I never interrupted you.

President.—No further chance for you, Mr. Matthai.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—My learned friend spoke twice the length I spoke.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But I had to answer half a dozen Members in the House.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I want to know whether the Government are prepared to accept the proposition that I have laid before the House to start an Industries Bureau for the purpose of encouraging industries by giving information regarding markets, by giving them information regarding statistics, and all other information that they may require. It is not possible for a private individual to collect all these things.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Who is the private individual?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is not psssible for a private individual to collect all the information, and that is why I say that there must be somebody situated in a central place to supply all the available information to everydody that is interested. I may tell my Hon'ble friend he would not admit the Potteries to be a failure, that I have seen the figures for the last three years in the Standing Finance Committee. I may tell this House that the Potteries is not making half a per cent even upon the outlay.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Is there any company or industrial concern which will be able to declare a dividend within two or three years after the commencement of the work?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is a dismal failure according to me,

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whatever may be your opinion. I would give my learned friend, the Member for Education the instance of Japan where ceramic industries have been developed. Cheap German goods were coming into Japan. They have a department watching over the development of industries all over the world. We are not isolated in the world as in old days, between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. We are in the world and we have to move with the world on right lines and to know what the actual state of affairs is. They at ance brought boxes full of these articles, sent then atonce to their scientific laboratories to find out the composition of it. They cut thousands of rupees' worth of plates to find out the composition. They analysed and found out how it could be made. They paid for the whole quantity that came in the country and would not distribute it. They gave information to the country how these ceramic articles can be manufactured in their country. And they began to make it; and they gave a rebate to them so that the outsider could not compete with them. That is the kind of encouragement that we want our Government to do. We are doing this for our land and not for particular industrialists' benefit. That point has not been answered by my learned friend. We have common things like sugar, paper and cement. Are we manufacturing any of these? You mentioned the Economic Development Committee being pestered with these questions.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I only mentioned that these problems are before them, and they are considering it and not that they are manufacturing these.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I make bold to say that there is not even one on the Board fit enough to give any opinion upon any industry. That is my statement. The Hon'ble Member for Education is not capable of giving any information regarding any of these industries. The other Members too are not qualified persons. Suppose if I am put there. Do you think that I will be able to give any information on any of the industries? Certainly not. If you ask me a question of law or politics I may be able to give the information.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—May I explain, Sir? The Economic Development Committee need not be a Committee entirely composed of experts. If you look at the Provinces in British India you will find generally at the Head of the Industries Department civilians who are not tile-makers nor jar-makers. They are men with intelligence. And the intelligent man finds out whether such and such industries will be practicable or not. A man with brains can understand and direct.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—God has endowed us all with brains and common sense.

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I did not say that you have no brains

Mr. A. B. Salem.—All that is all right. I want to divide the House on that important point, if the Government cannot give an assurance to appoint a department or bureau specially giving an officer to it. Now it is an attached thing. We want it to be an important thing. We want a Member of Industries to be seated in the House along with the other Government Members, capable of answering questions and capable of giving directions, etc. We want the matter to be earnestly taken up in our country.

President.—All this you have made out in your statement in chief.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In view of the Government not accepting that proposition, I would divide the House upon that.

President.—So far as the position of the Government is concerned, we think that there is force in what you say, and we are not for opposing you. But we will consider the question. Everything takes its own time. We had an organised Industries Department, but it did not work satisfactorily, because we did not get the right man. An organised Department is indeed necessary, so that we will try to get a right man.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—From failure we will jump into success.

President.—We want a proper man and when the time comes we will do it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We want action, Sir.

President.—Action must be preceded by vigorous investigation. Do you want to divide the House?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If that would strengthen the hands of the Government in the coming year, I would divide the House. If the Government expresses its view that it will take steps to bring in a department in 1106, then I would not press. But if Government says that it will take its own time, then I would like to divide.

President.—But at any rate the Government is not going to oppose it. If you want to take votes, we may do it.

Rao Sahib Mr.C. Matthai.—But I may again bring to the notice of the House that the present combination of the two departments is only a purely temporary arrangement.

President.—The main point upon which the discussion is centred is the organisation of a separate Industries Department. They want to emphasise that.

The point underlying this cut motion is that a separate Industries Department be organised at the earliest possible moment.

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The motion was put and agreed to, Government remaining neutral.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 36,459 under Demand XXIX—B by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether weaving is not a subject taught in Industrial Schools.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes, a very important subject.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—How many students are there?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The number varies every year. I cannot say definitely. There are very many.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I do not move the motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 7.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,469 for Industrial Schools for Girls by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to know what industries the girls are taught and the qualifications of the Supervising Mistress and what her experience is.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The industries taught in the girls schools are—Needlework, Embroidery, Crochet, Lace making, Weaving, Grass mat-making, Rattan and different kinds of drawing such as Painting, etc., and then as I said a moment ago, a new Laundry section has been opened.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Who is the Supervising Mistress and what are her qualifications?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—The present Supervising Mistress was the Supervising Mistress of the Government Training Institution. It is impossible to get experts trained in all industries. So the Government thought that she was the best fitted for the purpose.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion. No. 8.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 36,711 for Rural Industrial Schools by Rs. 10.*

President.—Most of the cut motions are in your name. Do you think it useful to press all these motions?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Most of the motions are only for getting information. I do not take more than a minute or two.

This motion was tabled for the purpose of knowing what rural industries receive attention at the hands of the Government

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and as regards the next point regarding the Rural Reconstruction Committee I have already received orders from the Government. Therefore, I do not touch upon it. I am glad that at least after two years the Government have come to a definite conclusion. There is nothing on the second point and so, the first part may be answered.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Weaving is a rural industry Grass-mat making is a rural industry. Coir making is a rural industry. Carpentry is a rural industry. Blacksmithy is a rural industry. Bee-keeping is a rural industry. Poultry farming is a rural industry. Screwpine mat-making is a rural industry. I have not exhausted my list.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I never asked for a catalogue. I want to know what industries are receiving attention at the hands of the Government.

President.—All these.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Very glad, Sir.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,14,009 for Industries Department by Re 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, my object in tabling this motion is to call the attention of the Government to the poor economic condition of the agriculturists of the State and to urge upon them the necessity of organising and providing a suitable cottage industry for them. You know, Sir, that ours is an agricultural country and more than 70 per cent of the population are dependent on agriculture. They have no work on an average for more than 4 to 6 months in a year. They are now wasting the rest of their time and energy. They are also very poor. The average income of an Indian has been variously estimated. According to Lord Curzon it is only one anna and 3 pies a day.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That is how many years ago?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Thirty years ago.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—One generation ago. During this one generation conditions have changed, and the statement is not correct.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My submission is that they have not improved.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—That is a very vague statement. I can understand Lord Curzon's time. A survey was made. Now after 30 years we have not changed!

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The cost of living has also

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correspondingly increased.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I quite concede that.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I said that it has been variously estimated and according to one of our Viceroys it is only 30 rupees a year. It may be a little more or it may be a little less. I do not deny it. At best we are not much better off if not possibly worse. That is all what can I say. At any rate you see we are wasting more than half of our time and is it not, I ask, the duty of the Government to organise some work for them and to induce them to take to some work and usefully spend their time? There was a time when some poohpoohed the idea when Mahatma Gandhi said that you must all spin and clothe yourself. I think everybody has now come to realise that if you organise that industry, that is, hand-spinning and hand-weaving, we can at least double our average income. Since we have no special statistics for the Cochin State we have to go by the statistics in British India and there according to the latest figures we import cloth worth 63 crores of rupees a year. If you divide that 63 crores of rupees among the 300 millions of people the average will come to more than 30 rupees which is more than the present income. I have said several times in this House that hand-spinning is the most suitable of all the cottage industries. It once found a place in all the households in India and they were supplying not only their own clothes but they were also exporting clothes to other markets of the world. Now since we have lost that industry and our people are wasting their time I would recommend that this simple industry which does not require much money for organising may be revived. You do not take any risk as in the Tanneries or the Potteries. You have to spend only a few thousand rupees for organising this industry which will easily double the earning capacity of the whole people as a whole. It will be of considerable help to the poor. A man will be able to earn from 2 to 4 annas a day.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Even the Congress figure is only 2 annas.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I speak from my own personal experience. I had been working in this line for sometime. But I do not claim to be an expert. I do not recommend this as a full-time occupation. I want to make this only as a subsidiary cottage industry. I repeat that more than three-fourths of the population are idling away half of their time. You can in the absence of any better or more remunerative work ask them to do this work. What are the agriculturists doing during their leisure hours? What do they get work for their spare time? Can they leave their homes and go to towns and find work during the off-seasons? No.

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President.—You have exceeded the time.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—But Sir, there were many interruptions. Sir, if you will kindly allow me a few minutes more, I shall explain the points in detail.

President.—This is a subject on which we have had discussions in this Council on more occasions than one.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—But from the manner and number of interruptions I am led to think that the House has not understood the fundamental principles of this subject. I do admit that the Government is recently paying some attention to the cottage industries. They are teaching some in the Industrial Schools. But the products turned out by those schools are not up to the mark. They don't take to that profession in their after life. A large number of men who have passed the weaving test used to come to me for recommendations. I used to advise them to put up a loom and weave and earn their livelihood. In some cases I was even ready to put up a loom at my cost. But it was really a sad spectacle to see that none of them was willing to accept that standing offer Every one of them wanted to get into the teaching line! This is a serious matter which should engage the attention of the Government. I was saying that spinning will increase our national income to a great extent. Other countries like Mysore have begun to organise it seriously. Mysore is making the experiment on a large scale and is allotting more amount every year. The Government of Baroda has begun to take it seriously following the example of Mysore. I therefore once again request the Government to do something in the matter. It is not a very difficult task. We do not want a costly expert drawing a salary of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. You can get a spinning expert for Rs. 50 or 60. I don't ask the Government to spend more than Rs. 10,000. With that amount they can do a great deal to demonstrate to the public how best they can utilise their spare hours. I therefore request the Government to do the needful in the matter.

President.—Almost everybody is taking to this *takli*. No boy is free from this. As soon as he returns from school he takes the *takli* and spins. Everybody realises the importance.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Cotton is wasted, yarn is wasted.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—You will see the people are using takli everywhere, even the riksha valas use them. But none of them, I assure the House, know the real business side of this affair. This is the proper time for the Government to make a move. The Government has not to create an atmosphere or to induce the people to spin. Everybody wants to spin and improve. They don't know where

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to get the materials from and how to dispose of the products. In Ernakulam cotton is sold at 15 annas to 18 annas in some places. I made enquiries in the last 4 days and I found that cotton is sold at 15 annas, 14 annas and even 18 annas per pound. The yarn which they make will cost only 14 annas at Tiruppur. There will also be some waste. If we allow things to go on in this way, it will bring discredit to the movement. On the other hand if you can tell them where to get cheap cotton and how to dispose of the yarn you will be giving the movement a great encouragement. Some little loss, some waste of time and money, will be inevitable in the initial stages. But this can be greatly minimised if the Government seriously makes up its mind to encourage this cottage industry.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am sorry to find that I am not in agreement with my honourable friend for Urakam on this matter. I find a large number of school boys are meddling with taklies. I am not prepared to concede that there is a business side for the takli spinning of yarn. It is a glaring fact that the highest claim of the advocates of takli spinning is that on an average a man can make 1 anna per day.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—About as. 2.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I think it would be a very great injustice done to the aspirations of this nation to say that they should keep themselves perpetually depressed economically while aspiring to political amelioration. It is well known that no country can thrive on mere spirit force. A country which is not sound economically can never thrive politically. It will sooner or later go under the thumb of somebody or other. With all this agitation for political enfranchisement to find the advocates thereof pinning their faith upon takli, to me, appears ununderstandable. Nobody will say that India can ever become economically efficient by following the pursuit of this takli which gives to the best man an anna per day. I don't think any nation can thrive by this method.

President.—After spending our time in our legitimate work, a lot of time is wasted. It can be used in spinning with the takli or the spinning wheel.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If you have done a good honest day's work the rest of the time should be spent in recreation, rather than wasted by 'spinning yarns'.

His complaint is that in Cochin only half the months of the year are used for legitimate work. The other half should be used for spinning—that is for wasting of imported cotton.

President.—Not necessary.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The legitimate work of the student is being interfered with. I am astonished to find that

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the education department is encouraging takli spinning. I will have to enter an emphatic protest. I have got 4 children between the ages of 9 and 5. I find every one of them occupied more with takli than with the lessons.

President.—That is not only your experience. That is the experience of many of us.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Let these children be educated first, takli can wait. If takling is necessary let the adults do it. But let for goodness sake the school children be left alone. We had a very bad experience of the discipline of students being interfered with.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—When was it done?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It was done years back when the Bengal leaders induced students to disobey their teachers. Why encourage infants to go on spinning when they should study their lessons. We have not got any cotton here. Just imagine an ehthusiast voicing in this House that cotton is being sold at 15 annas, when one pound of made yarn is sold at 13 annas. To whose benefit does the profit go. We have no cotton in Malabar.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In Chittur taluk? It is a part and parcel of the Cochin state, and I represent that taluk.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—In raising objection to such a popular motion I have got very great diffidence; but I may tell the Hon'ble Member, the mover, that the poor labourers who are working here with the ordinary coir are able to make 5 annas or 6 annas a day. I know that they are making every day 5 or 6 annas and I submit it will be a most disastrous economic blunder if you are to advocate spinning to them in preference to coir making. Whatever might be the condition in British India or elsewhere, taking to cotton spinning, instead of this more useful industry they are now engaged in, will be ruinous. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Members that some cottage industries should be encouraged. Why not useful industries then? An average adult taking to coir making will certainly be able to earn 5 or 6 annas much more easily.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—That will not affect Manchester.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I am not much concerned with killing Manchester. But if you are looking to the economic development of the people I say without this cotton spinning we are much better here. I can say that this Ezhuvas here, men, women and children every day are making at least 4 or 5 annas, on an average, by coir making.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know, Sir, whether the Hon'ble Member takes the whole of Cochin State?

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I never knew that in Malabar there is a scarcity for cocoanuts or cocoanut produce.

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Dr. A. R. Menon.—In our parts.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—You can easily take them from here. On account of the present trade depression we find that coir yarn and other materials are not exported much. You can take them very easily and there is no difficulty to get coir yarn, cocoanut husks. Whatever might be the object of this movement and however enthusiastically it may be advocated from the standpoint of political enfranchisement, in Cochin, it is a Himalayan mistake to substitute spinning or to encourage it more in preference to coir industry. Where do you get cotton growing in Cochin. You have got all raw materials here for coir and you require only a pair of hands to make it. And so I submit whatever might be the enthusiasm which has induced a resoluion like this I submit that the Government should not accept this cotton spinning as it is. Any other cottage industry you may advocate but let it be coir yarn.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, when the Member for khaddar, as I affectionately call my friend, every year was enunciating all his theories and all his principles, I just took it as a matter of course which comes once in every year, and my idea was only to make one observation and then to sit down. But the subsequent speeches which were delivered by the two Hon'ble Members, who, in my opinion, deliberately and with a set purpose went out of their way to criticise this industry, induce me to be eqally frank and openly declare that you see during the tactics, and we are willing to face this issue.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I object to this insinuation. It is as unfounded as it is malicious. What is the tactics? Please explain.

President.—Don't indulge in personalities.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—What is the tactics? You are not strong enough or polite enough. You insinuate.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I never asked you to explain.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Don't make left-handed blows like that.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I don't want to answer that point. Better not to answer. The question is: this House passed a resolution calling upon the Education Department to take necessary measures to introduce spinning, and this House comes here and criticises the Government that they have carried out their instructions. This House does not know what they want.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I never voted.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I quite agree with the doctor for the first time. They come here with theories and principles and the next day the mentality indicates a constitutional change.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Have I voted?

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President.—Don't interrupt.

Dr. A. R. Menon.— I said the House. You don't constitute the House. I say the people here.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—The Chair asked you not to interrupt. Why do you interrupt?

President.—That is the point.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I never said anything. This House comes here one day, you look into the proceedings, we wasted one whole day calling upon the Government and saying that you are an irresponsible Government and a Government which would not introduce these things, and what did the Director do ? He carries out the resolution to the best of his ability. The Director has been taken to task for these things. You change your mentality. Either you were wrong here last time or today. I shall explain to you the reason why I got up. Rightly or wrongly spinning and khaddar have been associated with the great movement in India, and I want you to understand that, so far as the Indian State is concerned, we are only actuated by the industrial side of this question. It seems to us that the great forces that are moving in India will not leave us unaffected. Our kiths and kins are being affected, and what affects them affects us. I do not deny that. If I deny that, it is a fallacious statement. But those of us who can direct or advise have been advising the younger generation that they should confine themselves to the constructive work and should never take active part in politics. We have done this, I have done that for myself. You won't believe it. The point is this. The day that you bring in any opposition to the movement, that day everybody is taken to it. Leave them alone. Those who want to spin may spin. No-body's child is compelled to spin. If a child wanted to make mattresses, he is permitted to do so. I can understand all these charges, if the Director of Public Instruction issued an order to these institutions saying that every boy including my honourable friend's children should be compelled to spin. Then I agree with him and criticise the action of the department. If my son wanted to spin, let him spin. If you say don't want let him not. There are all kinds of rumours that the Director of Public Instruction issued an order. I know the Commissioner of Police is going to take action. I was careful not to give credence to it. We have great trouble. As it is people on the other side say that you are sitting quiet. We have to hear that abuse. We have to consider about the ancient Royal House, the loyalty which all of us feel. I again request the Government to leave them, not to bungle and meddle with this. This has nothing to do with politics. That is the first thing. I want only to warn that spinning on takli is an economic problem which

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we are not going to consider because nobody is going to live by takli.

President.—Time.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തെ ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ എതിർക്കുന്നതു് അതിന്റെ രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ നിലയിലല്ല. രാഷ്ട്രീയനിലയിൽ അതു് നല്ല ഒരായുധമായി ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തികമായ നിലയിൽ ഇതുയും നാശകരവും ഇതുയും അബദ്ധവുമായ ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം വേറെയില്ല. രാഷ്ട്രീയമായ ഒരു കായ്ത്തിനു വേണ്ടി തല്ക്കാലത്തേക്കു മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധി നടപ്പാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒരേർപ്പാടാണിതു്. ഈ കായ്ത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ബുദ്ധിശക്തിയെ ഉദരകം മെംബർമാരോടൊപ്പം ഞാനും അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പരമാർത്ഥമറിയാതെ അതിനെ സാമ്പത്തികമായ ഉൽക്കർഷമാർഗ്ഗമായി ഉപദേശിക്കാനൊരുങ്ങുന്നതു് തെറ്റാണു്. ഉദരകം മെംബർ, പഴയകാലങ്ങളിൽ നമുക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല പുറത്തും കൊണ്ടുപോയിരുന്നതായി പറയുന്നു. പഴയകാലത്തു് ലോകത്തിലെവിടെയും മില്ലുകൾ ഇല്ലാതിരുന്നു. ആ കാലത്തു നമുക്കു അതു സാധിച്ചിരുന്നതായി പറയുന്നതിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടാനില്ല. എല്ലാസ്ഥലത്തും മില്ലുകൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തി മില്ലിൽനിന്നുല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നു ഈകാലത്തു് നാം കൈകൊണ്ടുനൂറുനെയ്യുംമത്സരിച്ചു മറുള്ളവരെ തോല്പിക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് കൊച്ചി അഴിമുഖത്തുള്ള മണ്ണുഒരു വഞ്ചിയിൽ കയറ്റുന്നുകൊണ്ടു കോർപ്പറേഷനോടു മത്സരിച്ചു ജയിക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനോടു തുല്യമാണു്. ചക്ക മറൊവിടെയെങ്കിലും നടപ്പായാലും നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തു് ഒട്ടും ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഉദരകം മെംബർ സാധുക്കളുടെ പേരും പറഞ്ഞാണു് ഈ പ്രസ്ഥാനവും കൊണ്ടു പുറപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. പാവങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ജോലിയായെന്നുപറയുന്നു. മില്ലായാലും വേല ഉണ്ടാകും. കൈയിൽനൂൽ നൂറ്റാൽ മുഴുപ്പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്നവരെ മുക്കാൽപട്ടിണിക്കാരാക്കാമെന്നിരുന്നാലുംഅതുംപട്ടിണിത്തന്നെ. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പാവങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു താല്പര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വലിയ വലിയ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകതന്നെ വേണം. പക്ഷെ മില്ലേർപ്പെടുത്തി മാഞ്ചസ്റ്റർകാരുടെ വയറ്റിലടിക്കാൻ തല്ക്കാലം സാധിക്കയില്ല. എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് അതു തുറന്നുപറയാൻ പാടില്ല? നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ രക്ഷക്കുവേണ്ടി എതെല്ലാം വിദ്യകളെടുക്കാമോ അതെല്ലാം നാം എടുക്കുകതന്നെ വേണം. ആ വാസ്തവം മറച്ചുവെച്ചു ജനങ്ങളെയാടും സ്തുതികൂട്ടികളെയാടും നാം നുണപറഞ്ഞു അവരെ കബളിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ശരിയാണൊ? ഇതുയും വലുതായ ഒരു ആത്മഹത്യ വേറെയുണ്ടോ? ഇതുയും സാധുജനനിന്ദനവും സാധുജനദ്രോഹവും വേറെയുണ്ടോ?

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I intended not to take part in this discussion but matters have taken a turn when I cannot refrain myself. I dare say some heat grew in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General here. What is the use of hiding facts? We are open and we make this proposition of spinning a proposition for our people's attention.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—On a point of order, is the Member in order when he refers to a distinguished guest here? He was making reference to a guest here.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Not for the first time.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There is nothing to justify anything to withdraw. I don't think I did anything. I am glad that the Honourable Agent is in the chair here, not in the chair of the House, so that he would at once understand our position. He is bound to understand. What is the use of my Honourable friend rising to a point of order? When he knows that, when we have come to the House we have to be loyal to His Majesty the King Emperor and also to be loyal to our own Highness. I take the fullest responsibility for my words. And Sir, may I say as far as we in Cochin are concerned we have got only sympathy with what is going on in India for the general movement! Every man in the world is in sympathy with the movement and freedom loving people will always like freedom loving other people. That is the position. If we want to utilise the waste time in some manner or other—and a Member brought a suggestion to utilise the waste time of the country in spinning—what is the objection? Whoever said that those who can earn five annas or six annas by turning out coir with their hands should go away from their work to some other work where they can earn only one anna? Whoever made that proposition? Whoever made the proposition that man power can compete with machine power?

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—You say.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No body ever stated that.

President.—You are taking all the time in this sort of discussion. Come to the facts.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There has been an attempt to turn the attention of the House to some other matter. There were some side issues. The matter under discussion is to utilise the waste time of our agriculturists.

President.—The Member said that the time may be taken to spinning. Others said that it may be taken to other works.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—They give the discussion a different turn. To introduce all India politics into this place is not at all appropriate. It is not proper to introduce all India politics in the Cochin Legislative Council upon a token cut. That was our fault. The proposition that the Hon'ble Member for

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Urakam brought forward is an economic proposition how to use the waste time and if the Government can enable to utilise the time in various ways by all means do that. In places, on our coast line here, we have got cocoanut trees and we have got facility to make the husk soft, and then extract coir yarn out of it, and make yarn. By all means that is the best thing. Nobody quarrels with the proposition. But my Hon'ble friend for the North Ezhuva constituency says that in a place where there are no cocoanut trees or where there are very few cocoanuts this industry may be tried.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Very many in the Chittur Taluk.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Cocoanut plantations are stopped and paddy cultivation is going on there. That is the place! I am sorry he does not understand his own constituency. There, there are no such facilities. I support the proposition of the Hon'ble Member for Urakam to utilise the waste time by spinning if possible.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Just a word or two.

President.—We had enough discussion. Have you to throw any fresh light ?

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Just a word or two When the motion was introduced into this House, I thought that the Government was prepared to accept it, because the commitments of the Government on this point regarding the hand-spinning have been such that it has at one time even gone to the length of saying that hand-spinning has been made complusory in schools. I may only refer to a passage in the answer given by the Hon'ble Member for Education when the question of making Hindi a compulsory subject to be taught in schools was being discussed in the budget session of 1103. Here the Hon'ble Member is seen to have said "We have taken it has compulsory" etc.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Just a word of explanation. Compulsory does not mean that every child in a school must do it.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I only referred to the statement made by the Education Member. And in answer to question No. 117 to this effect whether spinning is tried to be taught in schools, the answer has been given in the affirmative. And with such commitments on the side of the Government, when the Hon'ble Member for Urakam brought forward a proposition that as a cottage industry to be worked during leisure hours, during hours during which agriculturist will be without work and which he generally utilises in idling away, spinning is sought to be introduced, I thought that the discussion would

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never take a turn like this. And in this discussion, it has been opposed by saying that it is a suicidal policy to introduce spinning in schools, that students will devote more time to this than for lessons and all that. He only enunciated that the agriculturists taking only 4 to 6 months every year for their agricultural pursuits and who have got enough leisure, can utilise these leisure hours by taking to hand-spinning either by takli or charka, and what he wanted was that the Government should take some steps to see that the people do not exploit the present situation by selling cotton at the rate of 15 annas whereas finished yarn is available at Tiruppur at 14 annas. So, what he wanted was that the Government should take some active move by which persons who want to spin cotton may be supplied with it at a cheaper rate or at proper prices and any such useful method for making this useful industry to be done only during leisure hours. That has been the point of the motion. Of course the Hon'ble Member for Ezhuvas North has stated that coir industry will fetch about 5 to 6 annas a day. That is by full time-work and one who takes to coir industry, certainly, will not find time to divert his attention to spinning. He will be fully engaged. It is only to fill up the gap, that is, to give work to the agriculturists who is without any work for the major portion of the year.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—The women are doing that work.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I don't think that women in these parts will do that work.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—They do.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Therefore, I think Government will accept the proposition.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—There is not much to be said, because both sides have been very forcibly represented before this House. I should like to remark on one or two statement that were made by the Member who moved the motion. Yesterday, he admitted that Government was doing all that was possible in regard to the encouragment of spinning. He congratulated the Member on it.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—What I said was much more has to be done.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—We don't say that we have reached perfection. But we are progressing slowly but surely and then as you said, Sir, this is a very much worn-out subject. It is one of these hardly annuals that I referred to in my opening speech, so that I do not wish to take up much of your time. What the Government is concerned about is that it should do what is best for the poor men. As some Members pointed out, it is quite

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clear that many of our poor people—men and women—are earning more by such occupations as coir-making, making of screw-pine or grass-mats and so on; let them continue such industries. If they find it desirable to spin cotton, they will attend to it. No compulsion is necessary. So that I do not think we have receded from the position that we took up when we accepted the resolution on this subject. It was a resolution passed by this House. I think we have tried to do all that is reasonable to carry out that resolution. But to expect us to go beyond that and accept propositions that are not workable, I think that would be unfair.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I must frankly admit that I did not expect such vehement opposition to this innocent proposition at this part of the day. I thought that spinning has passed the pooh-pooh stage and I am sorry that there are many who have not really taken pains to understand its real implication. In their anxiety or in their blindness, they have even confused the issue that is before the House. The only issue that is before the House is, I shall read, from my notes, to call the attention of the Government to the deplorable condition of the poor agriculturists and urge upon them the necessity of organising and providing a suitable cottage industry.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Whoever objected to that?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—What I wanted was that the leisure hours of these poor agriculturists should be somehow or other converted into money. That is what I wanted.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—In the most profitable manner.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Exactly Sir, there are so many handicrafts and cottage industries that are carried on in our State. I suggested this spinning also, which is, according to me, the universal cottage industry, I would even call it, the prince of cottage industries. I will illustrate. I don't think that you would expect me to go into details. As regards the coir industry, assuming that it is feasible as a universal cottage industry, I ask where is the market for your finished products? If all the 75% of the people utilises their leisure time in making coir, where is the market for it? Does not the Hon'ble Member for the North Ezhuvas seem to admit that even under the present circumstances, there is no dearth for that industry and that there is no demand for the coir? Do you think that there will be such state of affairs as regards the cotton yarn?

President.—Those who are taking to coir industry, let them not be disturbed.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Exactly, Sir. There is nothing political in it. There is absolutely no particular aim

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at the Manchester mills. There are certain set of people who cannot but smell politics in all progressive ideas. With me this is purely an economic proposition. It is aimed at improving our economic condition. It may have the effect of injuriously affecting Lancashire mills. But it is none of our concern. If there are anybody who can earn more than two annas a day without spinning cotton, let them by all means not take to spinning. But I say there are thousands, lakhs of people amongst us, who have absolutely no work for 6 months in the year, and I say, with all the emphasis that I command, that this is the best form of work that is available to them. (*Hear, hear*). The Hon'ble Member for South Ezhuvas was saying hand—spinning cannot compete with mills and so on. Let me tell him that he is labouring under a mistaken notion. He has not studied the statistics. He is simply carried away—I am constrained to say—by emotion. I would tell this House that this mill industry was started in India in 1870 or thereabouts and 60 years have passed and more than 50 crores of rupees have been sunk in it; and yet you see that the mills can supply only ⅓ of India's demand. We have to depend on foreign countries for the other two-thirds. At this rate when can you expect India to be self sufficient in this matter? And even if it is possible within a reasonable time, is it desirable? In that case how will you find work for the unemployed? On the other hand, here is a practical proposition, that if all of you spin at the rate of half an hour a day, you can supply your own clothes.

President.—Your time is up.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I shall close my speech, Sir. I would earnestly request all the Members to study the subject instead of denouncing it. I want only an assurance from the Government that the Industrial Department would make a move to induce the people to take to spinning during their leisure hours.

President.—The attitude of the Government is fully explained. Do you want to divide the House?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My position is that they should pay a little more attention in this matter. If the Government is prepared to make some move in this matter, I don't want to divide the House.

President.—Do you want to divide the House in this motion, or do you withdraw?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—If the Government can give an assurance.

President.—The Government position has already been explained.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—In the light of that assurance

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and the hope that they will do something in this direction I withdraw it.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,18,365 for Industries Department by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir,

President—At this rate how are we going to finish off our business? Important demands are still left undiscussed. If you spend so much time on unimportant matters, where is the time? You will remember there is only 1½ days more at our disposal, and is it not time to concentrate attention on important things? You have so many important demands, Medical, Agriculture and Panchayats and the like. All these are left undiscussed. I do not know whether we are making sufficient progress in this session.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—We are afraid, no.

President.—That is all due to want of organisation on your part. If each and every Member were to speak on each and every motion, certainly it will take a long time, and we won't be able to finish off our work. Can you not use your discrimination and decide which motion is to be discussed and which not? There are any number of cut motions. When I come to the Stoneware Factory, you will spend two hours upon it and the Economic Development another 2 hours.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Last year or year before last, you had arranged a time-table. You can do that this year also.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is not possible in this session at this stage.

President.—We have got important demands. Now let us run with these motions.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I have only one word to say and that is to request the Government to establish a Commercial and Intelligence Department.

President.—A department has already been established.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I withdraw.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 11.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,000 for Stone-ware Factory by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know whether the Government has done anything on the recommendations of the expert who had been brought down here?

President.—Is that Professor Debb's report?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—If you peruse it, you

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will see that he did not consider it a sound financial proposition. We are now working and manufacturing certain materials.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 12.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,000 for Stone-ware factory by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—The Potteries of Chalakkudi has been making minton tiles for the last 3 years and I suppose the period of experimentation is over and the results are satisfactory. May I then ask the Government what have they done in order to find foreign or Indian markets for these tiles? Absolutely nothing. The Chief Engineer seems to sit satisfied with using these tiles for his departmental works, for the College buildings, and for the Legislative Council floor. That is not the way to encourage an industry. If it is meant as a model lesson for the public to study and follow, it must be proved that these things if produced on commercial basis they would fetch markets elsewhere. This was pointed out last year also. Unless necessary arrangements are made to find markets for our produce elsewhere, and mass production is attempted the public would look upon it as a failure. Now, minton tiles, if they are satisfactorily made, ought to find good markets. Only our Government have done *nothing*, either by way of appointing competent agents for finding out markets elsewhere or by way of advertising these things. Let them not remain satisfied with manufacturing the quantity just required for their own departmental works. Mass production on a commercial basis must be attempted. Again, recently they have started making stone-ware pipes. You, Sir, yourself said the other day that these pipes are in great demand in many parts of India and if mass production of these articles are taken in hand it would certainly go a long way to meet the problem of unemployment in Cochin. The Chief Engineer certifies that the pipe already manufactured is water-proof and very good. Then why not produce them in very big quantities and market them? Show to the public of Cochin that our country is in a position to manufacture these articles on a commercial basis. Show them the big profits such an undertaking will bring. If it is made on a very big scale and sold outside and a good return is brought, certainly Sir, that would open the eyes of the public. My constituency is ear-marked for this failure, and they would think that Chalakkudi is a place where industries could never thrive. I would therefore insist upon the Government to start, appointing agents for making other arrangements, to find markets elsewhere and see that our products are sold outside and at a profit. Unless these things are manufactured

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in mass and commercially made beneficial, I do not think any man in the State would be inclined to take any lesson from this industry carried on by our Government. I may also ask the Government to increase the allotment set apart for the Stoneware Factory, so that they may manufacture on a larger scale than at present.

President.—If you want any more, you come for an additional allotment. What is the harm?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—But one thing. We are manufacturing minton tiles for the last two or three years and we are trying to find out markets for them but the Member has just said we have done absolutely nothing by way of finding markets, but I may inform the House that our line of action in that matter was to get into touch with the wholesale merchants of tiles in Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Coimbatore, etc., and we have been writing to the firms. We have further been sending them samples. Some of them said that our samples are not good, others said they have no market and still some others who are satisfied with the tiles have said that they will place orders shortly. Certain merchants of Madras have written to us for the supply of tiles. So, you can see that we are taking very effective measures for advertising these materials.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—What is the effective measure?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Write to wholesale firms and send samples. My friend, the Hon'ble Member for Education, has paved his house and verandah with minton tiles.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Why, this floor itself.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Unless we can sell them, we cannot take a large stock in our hand. You must understand that our competitors are Italy and France. All the merchants of Bombay and Madras have a partiality for Italian and French tiles. Our prices have been cut down considerably to meet that competition. Italian and French minton tiles of this size cost Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 per thousand, while our minton tiles cost only Rs. 22 per thousand. Perhaps, that is again, the reason why they consider our minton tiles not good ones.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—They are the best tiles that I have seen. I have tested them myself, and they absorb no water.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—These characteristics can only be appreciated slowly.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You must attempt publicity.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—As regards fire-bricks, I think they are the best bricks that are available. The Sitaram Mills are taking our bricks, and the Madras Municipal Corporation has certified that our fire-bricks are very good products. It is only two or three months ago that stoneware

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pipes came out successful. They have been tested, and now I propose to write to the Railway authorities whether they will be able to take up a good quantity.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—What about production in mass?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—If orders come in, they will be manufactured in large quantities. Otherwise, there will be a good deal of stock on our hands and there would be difficulty to find a market for them. Even in Berlin, the Government potteries were not paying for many many years. Even then it was kept up. And again the French National Industry called 'Ceramique De Severs' was also running at a loss for a long time. These big pottery works started by Government have to fulfil quite a different purpose. They are meant for new line of manufacture and should not compete with locally established wares.

President.—I suppose you are satisfied, Mr. Mathew, with the explanation.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 13.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,000 for Stone-ware Factory by Rs. 19,000.*

President.—Rs. 19,000 is a very big amount. Is it a token motion or a substantial motion?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have left only a thousand rupees for keeping the potteries' watchmen and other minor staff. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that in 1105 we provided Rs. 20,000 and we spend or intend to spend by the end of this month Rs. 14,000. We budgetted for Rs. 20,000 income and we have got an income of only Rs. 14,000. and we spent Rs. 15,000 and got back Rs. 14,000. So, we are Rs. 1,000 to the bad.

President.—We have got stock, presses and all that.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We have spent on manufacturing only Rs. 8,371 and the receipts Rs. 14,000 is got to be checked with that figure. We have spent on account of Mr. Debb, the Pottery Expert, Rs. 1,628, which was not anticipated. And for the presses Rs. 2,600. All these are met from this amount of Rs. 15,000.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Establishment Rs. 8,371 and the receipts Rs. 14,000.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—You have got stock there.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Including stock Rs. 15,000.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is why I said the net result is we

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put out Rs. 15,000 from the Treasury and we have got back Rs. 14,000.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That is a wrong method of calculation.

President.—Do you take some more time, Mr. Salem

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yes, Sir.

President.—Then we shall rise for lunch.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m, with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, last year, as I said, whatever may be said in extenuation of the circumstances appearing in the budget the fact remains that we spent 15 thousand rupees and realised 14,000 rupees so that we have a loss of 1,000 rupees. I agree we spent that money. We spent 15,000 rupees and we have realised on the whole 14,000 rupees. We have learned many potentialities of the trade.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We spent 14,000 rupees and also purchased fuel for 2,400 rupees.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Therefore, the amount spent is 16,400 rupees.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—What is the gain you made on the manufacture?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The actual expenditure was 8,371 rupees. For that we have now articles worth 14,000 rupees. That is how the figures should be compared.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Therefore, we have made nearly 50 per cent profit. That is a good thing.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—A portion is locked up in fuel, a portion in the additional presses that we purchased.

Deputy President.—Anyhow the amount is not lost.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We have also gained a portion. The amount spent includes the fee paid to the expert and also the expenses of the year. Anyhow we have got one thousand rupees on the deficit side. Against that we have got on the stock side articles turned out and the balance of the fuel that we will have at the end of the year and profit. Now taking all these into consideration you have got altogether a profit of six thousand rupees. So we have got 5,000 rupees net profit. Thus we have got five thousand rupees on an investment.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—That is another matter. You cannot expect more than that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—On an investment of five lakhs we have got five thousand rupees. Then I come to the other point. Now it will be very good, if Government would not undertake to do things which others do.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We never did it.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is our policy now. Now these are the tiles which we call minton tiles—I do not know what minton tiles are. If this is the tile that we call minton tiles, and if it is said that this tile is not manufactured by others in our neighbourhood or in Cochin, I would say that that would not be a correct statement. I have seen these kinds of tiles manufactured in other tile factories.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Where?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—At Alwaye it is being done. It is being contemplated to be done in Ollur. They are making presses and experimenting and it is also being contemplated to be done in other private factories. This has a shape which is very beautiful and very handsome. The people when they see this handsome shape say that they can also turn it. The other has square shape while this has a round shape. Therefore I am not condemning these tiles. Far from it. In the ordinary local tile factories these can be manufactured.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—Why don't they do it earlier? Imitation is always a flattery.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Therefore the time has come for the Government to retire from it. Government's intention is exhausted as soon as what they have been trying to show is taken up by the country.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—What do you suggest?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is what I am goingto do just now. Our Potteries were not intended to be used as a tile factory. That was not our intention. Because we had to keep the staff and engines idling and although we constented in the Standing Finance Committee to turn out bricks, that was not the idea. But if you are going still to manufacture this kind of tiles then I say it is a superfluity as far as demonstration purposes are concerned. Unless you turn it as a commercial concern in which case we are unable to compete, there is no use of manufacturing minton tiles. The capital is very small compared with the out-turn. If it is only an experiment we have passed the experimental stage. If it is a demonstration we have passed the demonstration stage also. I am not going to ask you to close the factory altogether. I am very glad to hear that we have succeeded in turing out glazed pipes. If that is so, I would request the Hon'ble Member to confine his attention solely to pipes. There is a very great immense future and it is very easily possible to turn out these pipes. If these pipes could be turned out we have got ample places where these pipes can be used. Government is not a commercial body. Let us not confuse the issues. We are all commercially inclined. We are out to make money as much as possible and the more the better. But that is not

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the intention of our Government. Our Government has only to lead the way. Surely, I don't like to turn our Government tnto a commercial body like the John Company. Our function is only to demonstrate and our demonstration must be confined to ceramic works. It is also very good if you can do that. The great trouble was I am told the investigation of raw material for turning out glazed pipes is not complete.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—No.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Material is not available. We in our enthusiasm erected the factory first, in the hope that the other will be a very easy matter. The trouble for all this came from the expert. We find that the expert had killed common sense. That was the trouble we had in the Tanneries. That was the trouble we had in the Tatas. So what we have to learn from this is, don't rely too much on the experts.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—All the time you were crying for experts.

Mr. A.B. Salem —Nobody said that common sense should be killed by expert advice.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, I rise to oppose this motion. I ask the Hon'ble Member for Jews to point out where minton tiles are manufactured in the State except at Chalakkudi Potteries? Even there the Government had only just finished experimenting. The Member for Jews says that the Ollur factory conemplates doing it on a commercial basis. Till they have done so it is not time for our Chalakkudi Potteries to discontinue the manufacture of minton tiles. Even grating that our State Potteries have set a model which it is very difficult to believe, I dare say, it is not yet time to stop our activities. It is therefore not right to say that the manufacture of minton tiles should be closed altogether and that pipes alone should be experimented hereafter because some private factories are contemplating the manufacture of these tiles. Our complaint is that our Government are not doing it on a commercial basis at present. We want to start more industries on a commercial basis. Please don't try to put the brake when things are only half done. Let us go on manufacturing these tiles. I think it is not time for our Government to seriously take the Hon'ble Member's proposition until it is proved that some private person is injuriously affected.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I endorse all that has been said by the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not press the motion, Sir.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 14.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 20,000 for other charges, Stoneware Factory.*

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Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Sir, my object in tabling this cut motion is to get some information why the Government wants more money this year than last year. They have now budgetted for 20 thousand rupees and last year it was only rupees fifteen thousand. I want to know whethr they have got any idea to increase its activities.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Government have an idea to increase the activities of the factory. The programme for the ensuing year is the production of minton tiles, fire-bricks and pipes. In 1105 we made four lakhs of minton tiles and next year we intend manufacturing seven lakhs of tiles. Similiarly there is an increase in the other two items also. That accounts for the increase.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We require a large number of these for our Anappara College.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I don't move the motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 15.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,895 for Archaeology by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I wanted certain information on certain points. I have given the reasons on the back of the token motion, I have sent in. May I request the Secretary to kindly read it?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Oh! I shall read it with pleasure. "For getting a general idea of what is contemplated to be done in 1106, etc."

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We do not know what is going on there. Occasionally we see some pamphlets published as a result of some investigation. I am asking whether any information can be given as to what this department is doing.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is in the Administration Report, a copy of which has already been supplied.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It is a very good thing to have a Department of Archaeology. It is only to get information. I don't move the motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 16.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,955 for Economic Development Committee by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, what is on the back of the cut motion paper?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The Member for Jews has found out a new work for the Council Secretary. (*Laughter*) Though it is not provided for in the Council Law that the reason

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given on the back of the paper should be read out by the Secretary, I shall still read it.

"To learn a short summary of the work to be carried out in 1106, etc."

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What is it that the Economic Development Committee can do?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.— The Director of Public Instruction read a long report in the morning containing all the information. They have several questions before them, and they will be considering them one after the other.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I don't move the motion.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Deputy President.—The question before the House is that Demand for Rs. 1,56,964 minus Re. 1 under No. XXIX Scientific, etc., Department be voted by the House.

Question put and agreed to.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—A poll, Sir.

The House divided: Ayes 15, Noes 15.

	Ayes.		*Noes.*
1	Mr. V. K. Aravindakha Menon	1	Mr. I. E. Ambooken
2	,, C. Barton Wright	2	,, K. J. Antony
3	,, P. C. Chanchan	4	,, K. Ayyappan
4	,, T. K. Krishna Menon	3	,, A. Eachara Menon
5	,, T. M. Krishna Menon	5	Dr. A. G. Menon
6	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi	6	Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar
7	,, P. Neelakanta Menon	7	,, E. Ikkanda Wariar
8	Mrs. G. Pavitran	8	,, K. P. Kannan Nayar
9	Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar	9	,, P. Krishna Menon
10	Rama Varmha Tampuran	10	,, T. K. Nayar
11	Mr. I. Raman Menon	11	,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan
12	Mr. K. Ramunni Menon	12	,, C. A. Kunjunni Raja
13	Mr. A. Sankara Menon	13	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
14	Dr. E. A. Veigas	14	Dr. A. R. Menon
15	Deputy President	15	Mr. A. B. Salem

The President gave his casting vote for the motion.

18. XXII—Industries—Cranganur—Rs. 2,590.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.— In the absence of the Director of Public Instruction I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 2,590 under 'XXII—Industries Cranganur.'

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—No such thing in agenda.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It has been the practice till now. There is a correction slip. After each demand is made, the corresponding demand under Cranganur will be taken up.

Deputy President.—The question before the House is that an allotment of Rs. 2,590 under XXII—Industries—Cranganur be voted by the House.

Question put and agreed to.

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